

## NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII..... No. 25

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The White Fox.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—The Wonder.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Romance and Juliet.

PIERCE'S OPERA HOUSE, 33d st., corner Eighth av.—Madame at 11—La Traviata.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—The Japanese.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—La Marseillaise.

BANDMAN'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Third street.—The King of the Cats.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Gymnastics.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 311 Broadway.—Hansel and Gretel.

KELLY &amp; LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 255 Broadway.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 31 Broadway.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

NEW F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 88 Broadway.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

New York, Saturday, January 25, 1868.

## THE NEWS.

## ABYSSINIA.

By special telegram from Abyssinia, dated at Zoulza on the 14th of January and forwarded by way of London and through the Atlantic cable yesterday—the transmission being delayed by the interruption in the working of the Red Sea cable—was news that King Theodore was in camp near his palace at Magdala. Native rebels were in his front, and some of the chiefs had declared themselves friendly to the English. General Napier was advancing, and a battle was regarded as imminent.

## EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, January 24.

The French government will, it is said, place a very heavy loan on the market. A Paris newspaper says that Russia is not in "harmony" with the other Powers. A St. Petersburg journal anticipates that the new French Army bill will increase the power of Louis Napoleon vastly.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the President's message relative to the Bill of Equal Rights in the District, after some debate, was referred. The report of the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was non-concurred in. The Supplementary Reconstruction bill was then considered. Messrs. Morton and Nye made speeches in its favor, when its further consideration was postponed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House the regular Appropriation bill, appropriating between \$18,000,000 and \$19,000,000, was reported from the committee and recommitted for the purpose of furthering an investigation into the revised estimates of the Secretary of the Navy, which reached \$25,000,000. The bill to prevent the payment of certain claims arising out of the rebellion was taken up and met with strong opposition from the republicans side of the House. Pending its consideration the Conference Committee on the Cotton Tax bill reported an amendment that imported cotton should be exempt from duty after July 1, 1868. The report was disagreed to and a new committee was appointed. Resolves were then delivered on the character of the late Judge Hise and the House adjourned.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a general bill was reported extending the time for the collection of taxes until April 1, except in cities where special laws are in operation. Notice was given of bills authorizing the construction of a metropolitan underground railway and incorporating a stock clearing house association. Bills were introduced relative to relieving the county for illegal taxes collected in 1863 and 1864, and to make more stringent the Excise law. A resolution favoring a demand for the release of American citizens imprisoned abroad was adopted, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the Assembly several private bills were reported favorably. Bills were introduced for the protection of certain railroad companies and to amend the act to enable husband and wife to testify for or against one another. A resolution of inquiry as to the constitutional means necessary to restore to New York city her ancient independence of Legislative commissions and control was offered and laid on the table. The Assembly then adjourned Monday.

## THE CITY.

An inquest was held yesterday at the house of Madame Farnelle, in West Seventeenth street, a lying-in asylum and foundling hospital, over the remains of a male infant. Testimony showing up the system pursued in these establishments was heard, and the jury rendered a verdict that death ensued from gastric irritation produced by improper food. They also recommended that steps be taken to break up such establishments as tending to increase infantile mortality and immorality and crime.

A two-story brick house in Madison street, Brooklyn, fell to the ground yesterday while the family was inside. Strange to say no one was hurt.

In the court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday the trial of Otto Schiele, indicted for the murder of Harry Shear on the night of the 4th inst., was postponed until next term. In the same court Isaac Hamsell was tried and convicted of forgery, for passing a forged check on the Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, and sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

The steamer *Morro Castle* was yesterday seized by United States Marshal's officers on a charge of having violated the Passenger act. The suit in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Brooklyn, brought against the New Jersey Central Railroad Company by Mrs. Mary Harty for \$5,000 damages, for the loss of her husband, who was run over and killed in November last near Bergen, N. J., was concluded at a late hour on Thursday night, when the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, giving her \$4,700.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special telegrams by the Gulf cable contain intelligence from St. Thomas, Hayti, St. Domingo, Venezuela and Bermuda. A malignant fever was prevalent at St. Thomas. The *Washington* was at the island coasting, bound for New York from China. President Salnave, of Hayti, was at Cape Haytien to prevent the United States from acquiring cannon. The insurgent chief, Domingue, was reported about to storm the capital. The rebellion in Venezuela was increasing.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the report of the Committee on Cities was resumed, and at the conclusion of a speech of Mr. Verplanck in opposition to legislative control over New York city an adjournment took place until Monday.

In the United States Supreme Court yesterday the case No. 6, original, State of Texas vs. White, Chief Justice, was argued on the motion to dissolve the injunction heretofore granted restraining the defendants from using or disposing of certain United States bonds obtained by them from the rebel military board at the fall of the rebellion. The motion to dissolve the injunction was denied upon the ground that the State of

Texas is not a State in the Union, and that she is not, therefore, entitled to appear as complainant in an action in the federal courts. The point is taken that Congress having determined that Texas is not a State in the Union for purposes of representation, she is not a State in the Union for the purpose of a suit in this court.

In all the Southern Conventions the paramount question appears to be *per se*. None of those now in session have received any pay, and the Georgia Convention was only yesterday informed that \$10,000 was in the State treasury to its credit. A member immediately proposed that every one should receive \$50, but no notice was taken of him. In the North Carolina Convention a resolution was adopted calling on the President to pay the members on a warrant from the President of the body. In the Arkansas Convention a resolution was adopted levying a tax to defray its expenses.

The first article of the constitution was adopted in the Virginia Convention yesterday.

In the South Carolina Convention yesterday an animated debate occurred among the colored delegates on the proposed relief measures.

A habeas corpus case is soon to be commenced in the Richmond, Va., courts, involving the right of General Schofield to confine a citizen charged with murder.

General Hancock was ordered, in a case where freedmen had not been paid their wages and the courts had adjourned for a long time, that special terms should be held to try the case. If, through failure or refusal, the term was not held, the courts should be seized and sold to secure their wages to the freedmen.

The California Legislature is investigating charges of corruption in the Senatorial election.

Reports of destitution among the Alaska garrisons are again denied, later accounts confirming our special dispatch of a few days ago.

George M. Dent, a brother-in-law of General Grant, is a candidate for Congress in Arizona.

Captain Rohrer, a coal dealer in Pottsville, Pa., disappeared two months ago, and intelligence was received yesterday that he had been murdered and his body thrown into a coal slope five hundred feet deep.

At a fire in Rochester yesterday three persons were seriously and perhaps fatally burned and two more were injured by jumping from a window.

The Constitutional Amendment—The Ratification Question Before Congress.

Twenty-two of the twenty-seven States (or three-fourths of the whole number) now represented in the general government having ratified the proposed amendment of the constitution designated as article fourteen, and Mr. Sumner in the Senate and Mr. Bingham in the House having each introduced a bill for the declaration of the ratification of said amendment, the question as to what the two houses of Congress will do with it becomes a very important one.

We have so often presented the provisions of this amendment that we deem at present a mere suggestion touching them sufficient to recall them to the minds of our readers. The amendment, then, first, declares the equality of all citizens of all races and colors in the matter of their civil rights; secondly, that representation and suffrage, enlarged or abridged, shall go together, as each State for itself may elect; thirdly, that certain leading rebels in the late Southern rebellion shall be disfranchised and excluded from office until absolved by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress; fourthly, that the obligations of the national debt shall be held sacred, and that neither the debts of the rebellion nor any claims for emancipated slaves shall anywhere be recognized; fifthly, that Congress shall have power to enforce these several provisions.

Now, if the States represented in the general government constitute in law the United States, three-fourths of them are sufficient to ratify a constitutional amendment. In this view this proposed amendment has been ratified by the required three-fourths of the States; and as the constitution leaves the mode of the declaration of all such ratifications with Congress the two houses may, as proposed by bill, declare the ratification consummated and said amendment part and parcel of the constitution as article fourteen. But what will be the effect of the adoption of this article? The great objection to it on the part of the out-and-out radicals is the provision which leaves the regulation of the elective franchise where it now lies—with the several States. To be sure, there is the condition that if South Carolina, for example, shall exclude her black population from the ballot box that population shall not be counted in counting her people for representation in Congress. But how would this exclusion work? Take one hundred thousand people, for instance, as the requisition for one Representative in Congress. South Carolina, counting all her people—seven hundred thousand—would have seven Representatives. Exclude her blacks from the suffrage (and there are four hundred thousand of them) and she would be reduced to three Representatives in Congress. And so, in reference to any race or class of citizens, the federal representation by this amendment is enlarged or restricted to the margin of the suffrage.

This appears to us to be perfectly fair and just. The right to regulate the suffrage, in being left to the States without this condition of this amendment, might be unjustly exercised; but with this condition there is every inducement to every State to extend the suffrage to its males over twenty-one years of all races, classes and colors. But how is this amendment to be harmonized with the universal negro suffrage plan of reconstruction now in full operation in the ten excluded rebel States? That is the question; and yet, by the simple assumption that the amendment will not apply to said States till duly restored to Congress, the difficulty may be unmounted. But the extreme radicals will never consent to this concession to the States, which gives to Ohio, for example, the right to exclude indefinitely her negro population from the ballot box. The radicals will rather insist upon a bill from Congress enforcing negro suffrage upon all the States. That is, in reality, Mr. Sumner's ultimatum, notwithstanding his introduction of a bill to declare the ratification of this amendment as article fourteen of the constitution.

There is, however, some danger to be apprehended in regard to the amendment abolishing slavery if nothing shall be done by Congress upon this other amendment. Mr. Seward, as Secretary of State, officially proclaimed the ratification of the amendment abolishing slavery on the basis of its adoption by twenty-seven or three-fourths of all the States, including half a dozen or so of the rebel States, as reconstructed by President Johnson. But Congress upset those Southern State governments of Mr. Johnson as illegal and void; and so, their ratifications of the amendment in question being quashed, it follows that unless three-fourths of the States represented in Congress are sufficient to fix an amendment in the constitution, the amendment abolishing slavery amounts to nothing, and slavery, under the constitution, may be re-established in Kentucky to-morrow.

The necessity thus becomes apparent

for a recognition of the ratification of this subsequent amendment as proposed in each of the bills of Mr. Sumner and Mr. Bingham, because if the first amendment under consideration has been duly ratified the second has been, and the latter cannot be ignored without forfeiting the other. The issue, then, before Congress is simply this: whether they will leave the abolition of slavery an unsettled question, or settle it by proclaiming the amendment which fixes in the constitution the regulation of the right of suffrage as a matter resting with each of the States; and we hope this issue will not be evaded, for there is danger in it as well as safety.

## Russia Taking a Look Into China.

The Chinese officers in command on the frontier of the empire which adjoins the Russian territory have ordered military movements, the execution of which is regarded by the Cabinet in St. Petersburg as "warlike and offensive," and an imperial protest has been forwarded in consequence to Peking. The trouble has originated, most probably, in some difficulty relative to the working of the newly discovered gold mines on the banks of the Amoor river and the repressive measures exercised by the Russian soldiers with the view of preventing tumult and keeping off unlicensed adventurers from the "diggings."

When Russia announces, however, that the Chinese have become warlike and offensive and that she is about to protest, it means exactly that the Czar is determined to take a sharp look into the internal arrangements of the neighboring empire and endeavor to ascertain, if possible, from what source all these next-door rebellions crop up—what is the exact nature, extent and direction of the Greek Triad (the Chinese Fenians) Society, what is the character of the Burlingame mission, how it is proposed to honor and decorate Mr. Burlingame if he is successful, and other matters of a like nature. In fact, Russia is about to assume the rôle of a prominent military surgeon, and, being on the spot, commence the treatment of the case of the second "Sick Man" of the East before the more distant Western doctors can arrive at his bedside.

The Czar has a fine representation already in Peking, but as it obtained entrance in the garb of religion its members are forced to wear the ecclesiastical cloak still, and must consequently be content to offer ghostly advice and spiritual consolation solely, and not look too much after worldly profits. This system does not "pay," so Russia has determined to enter China as a lay practitioner also, and take a keen survey both of the condition of the patient and the amount and value of his testamentary effects. It is obliged to resort to the famous modern counter-irritant remedy of war the present "warlike and offensive" movements of the Chinese will afford as favorable excuse for that course of treatment as any of those presented in India, Algeria, Turkey, Kaffirland and other places.

## Progress of Civilization at Sitka—Prospects of Another Indian War.

According to a despatch from San Francisco published in the *Herald* yesterday, our new possessions of Alaska have started on the march of civilization. A billiard saloon, restaurants and a pawnbroker's shop had been opened. Besides, a number of burglaries were reported and "brutal fights are not uninfrequent." This is the commencement of civilization in those high latitudes of our late purchase and among the Esquimaux and Russians there. However, there will be an improvement upon this state of things in time. California was a pretty rough place in the early days of its settlement, but has become an important State, with a highly civilized community. We learn that a number of buildings were being erected at Sitka and that a government engineer had designed a plan of city improvements. There is another sign or concomitant of the march of civilization in Alaska. The Indians are discontented and begin to exhibit hostility. They do not like interference with their customs. Many strange Indians continued to appear and to disappear in rather a mysterious manner, and some were making savage threats against the whites. These may be symptoms of another Indian war, for such wars appear to be inevitable whenever our people come in close contact with Indian tribes. The government should do everything to prevent such a catastrophe. Our officials in Alaska should restrain the bad white men who often bring on such trouble, and should treat the Indians with kindness and firmness combined. An Indian war in that icy region would be difficult, painful and costly. Above all, let the government keep a sharp eye on those fellows who want army contracts and who thrive amidst wars and excitements.

## Lord Stanley on the Condition of Ireland.

On the evening of January 22 a ministerial dinner was given at Bristol. Lord Stanley, it appears from a telegram of yesterday, was present and made a speech on the occasion. Ireland, of course, came in for a prominent share of attention. In the opinion of Lord Stanley Ireland was never more prosperous nor was she ever more discontented. Our cable despatch did not inform us how his lordship reconciled these apparent opposites. We have little doubt that his lordship made some attempt to do so. Lord Stanley is of opinion that Church and land reforms must be left over to the new Parliament, which, if it does not come into existence earlier, must come into existence in 1869. Of course the Scotch and Irish Reform bills will be passed this year. Lord Stanley, in making these remarks in regard to Ireland, showed that he thoroughly understood the situation. It is glory enough for the present Ministry to broaden the area of representation over the three kingdoms. A reformed Parliament, as Lord Stanley well knows, will be in a better position to deal with Irish questions than any Parliament which has yet existed. The early redress of Irish grievances is as certain as it is necessary.

STILL ANOTHER SUPREME COURT BILL.—As there is some chance of a hitch in the Senate on the Supreme Court bill of the House making a concurrence of two-thirds of the Congress to invalidate a law of Congress, "Old Thad Stevens," of the Reconstruction Committee, has hit upon another scheme, and it appears in the shape of a new bill cutting off from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court any of those constructions of acts of Congress. This is stated to be the other project for the constitution

expressly conferred upon Congress the power of regulating the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Of course the regulations of this Congress may be upset by the next; but as desperate cases call for desperate remedies, this bill will doubtless be carried through.

## The New House Bill on the Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

The bill just agreed upon by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and which will soon be reported by Mr. Banks, is a very fair one and appears to cover the question pretty closely. It defines accurately enough when a naturalized citizen ceases to have any right of protection. For example, when he violates the law of any foreign State within the jurisdiction of that State, or in case of desertion from "actual" service in the army or navy of his native State, or if he removes his domicile from the United States to the country of his birth and abides there for one year.

The President is empowered, in case any naturalized citizen of the United States has been arrested and is detained by any foreign government in contravention of the intent and purposes of this act, upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign—that any native born citizen shall have been arrested and detained without charge of crime committed within the jurisdiction of such State, and whose release shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused—to order the arrest and to detain in custody any subject of such foreign government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, by way of indemnity or reprisal.

It is probable that this latter clause will not become law; but it is not a bad idea, though somewhat savouring of the old feudal times. Still, such power being placed in the hands of the President, foreign nations would be likely to deal with a little less arrogance in their transactions with citizens of this republic. It is eminently just and becoming the dignity of this government that it shall, as this law provides, use its influence and authority to secure the recognition by other governments of the principles of public law which have been insisted upon and maintained by the government of the United States in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens. In other words, that American law and not that of any foreign State shall interpret an American citizen's rights. This is precisely what the public voice, which is now being expressed in all parts of the country at various mass meetings, evidently demands. Such a law strictly administered would settle the whole question.

## Revival of Railway Jobs at Albany.

"Put not thy trust in princes" must nowadays be translated, "Put not thy trust in politicians." Notwithstanding all promises to the contrary, our legislators at Albany have opened the sluice-gates to a flood of railway jobs. Day before yesterday a number of railroad bills were introduced in the Legislature. The Senate bill for "the People's Railroad," to run over the routes of the Third and Fourth Avenue Railroads, was presented, together with a bill for the incorporation of the Twenty-third street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company. Bills were also introduced to provide that it shall be unlawful for the Third Avenue Railroad Company to charge more than five cents for a single fare for any distance on the entire road within the limits of the city; and also to provide for the enforcement of a similar reduction of fare on the Second Avenue Road. A bill was introduced in the House to secure the rights of passengers, which have so long been disregarded on all our city railways. The Manhattan Underground Railway measure was revived. Notice was given of a bill for a cross-town railway, running from Tenth street ferry to the Jersey City ferry at Cortlandt street. It is said, moreover, that the New York Central Railroad Company is about to be indicted by the Grand Jury, ostensibly for the purpose of abating the nuisance of obstructing travel at the Broadway street crossing in Albany, but in reality for the purpose of removing the depot from the Delavan House to the vicinity of the bridge crossing the Hudson. Some of these newly proposed measures are avowedly steps towards reform too sorely needed in our railway system. But there is too much reason to suspect that even these measures are brought forward by parties who confidently expect to be "bought off" by various railway companies, and jobbery is but too logically inscribed on almost all the railway bills presented to the Legislature on Thursday.

## Licensing Physicians and Apothecaries.

There has been a proposition made in the present Legislature to establish a State board for the examination of candidates for the degree of medicine, and now the Constitutional Convention has the same subject before it. It is a subject that is hardly in the sphere of the Convention, but there can scarcely be two opinions among thinking men as to the necessity of some legislative enactment defining the limit to which the public may be at the mercy of pretenders in medicine and providing for the safety of the people from the incompetency of apothecaries. We have constantly to report cases of death resulting from one medicine having been delivered by the apothecary where another had been ordered by the physician. Sometimes this is more carelessness, against which no laws can secure us; but often this bad consequence flows from the fact that drugs are dispensed by men ignorant of their nature. It is highly probable that a law requiring every person engaged in dispensing drugs for medicinal use to be medically educated would pretty amply provide against this evil. Such a law we should have. The case with regard to practitioners is equally simple. Our medical colleges are all that is required for founding a medical education, though they do little more, and these colleges give a diploma. What is required from the State is to pass a law, and enforce it, making it a misdemeanor for any man to practise who does not possess such evidence of his having studied. As it now stands the mere diploma amounts to little; for any one possessing it or not is equally at liberty to impose upon the credulity of the public with the promise of miraculous cures, and the patient pretender is at liberty to do so. In law in those rare cases in which death from malpractice can be directly fastened upon him by evidence, or if amenable for injury to health, it is by a suit so expensive that the remedy is quite out of the reach of those who are the ordinary victims of imposture.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM

## ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## The King of Abyssinia Awaiting Battle with the British.

## WAR FEELING RENEWED IN EUROPE.

## ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

## ABYSSINIA.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

King Theodore in Camp—Rebel Chiefs in His Front—Native Encouragement to the British—A Battle Imminent.

ZOUZLA, Abyssinia, Jan. 14, 1868, 10 P. M.

Information has been received here—British expeditionary post No. 1, in the line of march from Annesley Bay—from the headquarters at Senafe, post No. 2, that King Theodore is in camp in a position situated between Wadela and Dalana, near the palace at Magdala, where it is presumed all the captives are at present held.

Native rebel chiefs have drawn their forces in his front, and by this hostile attitude aid the operations of the English.

The powerful Wagham, or governor, Gobazyd (or Gabazyse), of Tigre, is also near. He is friendly to the foreigners and has sent a message to this effect to Major General Napier, the British Commander-in-Chief.

Napier will probably advance from Senafe to Umalla, which will be designated as English post No. 3.

A fight will occur soon; perhaps before the English march over the ground lying between Senafe and Umalla.

## SPAIN.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Revolutionary Excitement in the Provinces—A Rising Against the Queen Expected.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1868.

A despatch from Madrid dated to-day, says that news has been received there from the provinces of Arragon and Catalonia that a speedy rising was anticipated in favor of the eldest son of Don Juan.

The widow of Don Carlos had sent forty million reals to aid the insurrection.

## THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Spanish Order for Fifty Thousand American Rifles.

MADRID, Jan. 24, 1868.

The Minister of War has ordered fifty thousand American breech loading rifles; of what pattern is not publicly stated.

## ST. THOMAS.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Waiting for Official News of the Transfer—Cholera and Malignant Fever Prevalent.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, 1868.

The Spanish steamer *Pelayo* has arrived from St. Thomas, with dates to the 19th inst.

No intelligence had as yet reached the island of the official transfer to the United States having been consummated, and the query was general, is it a question of money?

A malignant fever was prevalent on the island. It proved fatal to even the natives. Cholera had not abated in the least.

The American screw steamer *Wachusett* was at St. Thomas coaling. She came from China and was bound for New York.

The steamer *North America*, from Rio Janeiro, sailed for New York on the 15th inst.

The station of the British royal mail steamers has been transferred to the Virgin Gorda island. Breadstuffs and provisions are dull, but the supply is amply sufficient.

## HAYTI.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Salnave Trying to Keep Uncle Sam from Getting Samann—Geffard Expelled Home.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, 1868.

President Salnave was at Cape Haytien making great preparations to carry on the war against the Caco rebels and to prevent the United States acquiring the eastern peninsula of St. Domingo—Samann.

It was reported that Geffard would return to Hayti.

## ST. DOMINGO.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Failure of the Dominican Commissioners to Jammein—Curuzas and Luperon in Distress—Advances of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, 1868.

Señores Fiallo and Portes, commissioners from President Cabral to the Governor of Jamaica, had arrived at St. Thomas. They had been unsuccessful in obtaining the assistance which they had sought.

Curuzas and General Luperon were reported at Turk's island and unable to pay their passage to St. Thomas.

The captured schooner *Captiflo* was cruising under the Haytian flag.

The Dominican insurgents were reported as well prepared to resist Cabral, and the ports of the northern coasts were all in their possession. They were expected soon to storm the capital.

## THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Geffard Refuses to Meddle in Affairs of the Island—Dominican Refugees in Distress.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, 1868.

An arrival from St. Domingo brings the following intelligence:

The Commissioners sent out by President Cabral to obtain the assistance of ex-President Geffard had returned, having been unsuccessful in their suit. Geffard firmly refused to interfere in the affairs of St. Domingo.

The Dominican refugees in Turk's island are in a state of great distress.

The Senate held possession of all the large towns in St. Domingo except the capital, which they were preparing to storm.

## ANTIGUA.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Earthquake—St. George's Favorable.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, 1868.

Our news from Antigua is to the 11th inst.

There had been constant shocks of earthquake since the 25th of December, although they were less violent than previously.

The sugar crop was favorable.

## VENEZUELA.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Defeat of the Rebels—Arrests in Caracas—Rebels Pardoned—Falcon Addresses His Generals.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, 1868.

From Venezuela we have advice to the 7th instant.

The rebellion was increasing, although the insurgents had been beaten and forced to retire on Guatipo.

Several arrests had been made in Caracas. General Pulgar, the principal conspirator in the plot to assassinate President Falcon, had disappeared.

Colonel Escarot, of Maracaibo, had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and degradation. The rest of his party had been pardoned.

President Falcon had issued an address to the generals of the Venezuelan army, urging upon them vigilance and activity in regard to the rebels in the different sections of the republic.

## BERMUDAS.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

St. Thomas Vessels Quarantined.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, 1868.

Our dates from the Bermuda islands are to the 4th inst.

All vessels from St. Thomas are quarantined on account of the cholera reports. They are obliged to get into quarantine before receiving pilots.

## BARBADOS.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Crops—Barley Highest.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, 1868.

We have advice from the Barbados to the 9th inst.

The crops would be gathered early in February. The importations of barley were held at prices favoring the sellers.

## FRANCE.

A Heavy Loan in Prospect—Russia Not in "Harmony"—The Bank Returns.

PARIS, Jan. 24, 1868.

It is said that a new French loan, to the amount of 750,000,000 francs, will surely be put upon the market soon.

The semi-official *Le Patrie*, in an editorial article, observes that Russia is the only Power not now in harmony with all the rest of Europe.

Efforts of this character to tranquillize the public mind and give assurance of privileged peace are singularly antagonized by the fact that every Power in Europe is actively engaged in arming itself, as if for anticipated war.

The bulletin in the Bank of France, according to the regular weekly statement just issued, has increased 27,000,000 francs.

Seizure of a Democratic Journal.

PARIS, Jan. 23—Evening.